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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER

HOANG, PHUONG N

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2194

DATE MAILED: 12/13/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/827,035	Applicant(s) SANCHEZ ET AL.	
	Examiner Phuong N. Hoang	Art Unit 2194	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 November 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 2 - 10, 16 - 18, and 20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 2 - 10, 16 - 18, and 20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 2 - 10, 16 – 18, and 20 are pending for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

1. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

1. **Claims 2 – 10, and 16 - 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because they are directed to non-statutory subject matter.**

- a. Claims 2 - 10 directed to method steps which can be practiced mentally in conjunction with pen and paper, therefore they are directed to non-statutory subject matter. Specifically, as claimed, it is uncertain what performs each of the claimed method steps. Moreover, each of the claimed steps, inter alia, determining, retrieving, storing, and mapping can be practiced mentally in conjunction with pen and paper. The claimed steps do not define a machine or computer implemented process [see MPEP 2106]. Therefore, the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. (The examiner suggests applicant to change “method” to “computer implemented method” in the preamble to overcome the outstanding 35 U.S.C. 101 rejection).

b. Claim 16 is not limited to tangible embodiments. In view of applicants' disclosure, specification paragraph [0020], the medium is not limited to tangible embodiments, instead being defined as including both tangible embodiments (CD-ROM, tape) and intangible embodiments (carrier wave). As such, the claim is not limited to statutory subject matter and is therefore non-statutory.

c. Claims 17 – 18 are dependent claims of claim 16. They are rejected for the same reason above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claims 2, 3 – 9, 16 - 17, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Traversat, US patent no. 6,366,954 in view of Mintz, US patent no. 6,305,007.**

4. Traversat and Mintz references were cited in the last office action.

5. **As to claim 2**, Traversat teaches a method for mapping objects mapping an object in LDAP repository to JSP server property (mapping of an LDAP directory server entry or attributes to the JSD server property, col. 5 lines 55 – col. 6 lines 13, wherein the JSD server is stored in central repository (col. 7 lines 38 – 50) onto a lightweight directory access protocol repository, comprising the steps of:

Dynamically (the whole process has to do dynamically to return data to user, col. 9 lines 44 – 65 and col. 12 lines 1 – 41) determining persistent attributes associated with an object in response to a request (determines whether data requested by a client, col. 9 lines 44 – 65) to store the object in a lightweight directory access protocol ("LDAP") repository wherein the object includes attributes (storing object data in LDAP repository, col. 5 lines 60 – col. 6 lines 20 and col. 13 lines 5 – 15), the persistent attributes are a subset of the attributes, and the persistent attributes each comprise a persistent attribute value (each entry is a collection of attributes.....one or more values, col. 6 lines 15 – 30 and fig. 2A);

determining a path, wherein the path identifies a location in the LDAP repository to store the object (defining a path of server property, col. 5 lines 55 – 60 and locations of data items, col. 6 lines 13 – 18);

retrieving the one or more persistent attribute values associated with the object (retrieved, col.4 lines 25 – 37, col. 6 lines 15 – 28, and col. 12); and

storing the object in the LDAP repository (storing object data in LDAP repository, col. 5 lines 60 – col. 6 lines 13) so that the persistent attributes are stored in a format that is useable by applications on the legacy system (information on the legacy system would have accessible to client computers in an enterprise network, col. 2 lines 65 – col. 3 lines 5). Traversat also teaches mapping an object in LDAP repository to JSP server property (mapping of an LDAP directory server entry or attributes to the JSD server property, col. 5 lines 55 – col. 6 lines 13);

mapping the persistent attributes to LDAP attributes (LDAP entry is mapped to a JSD entry, col. 12 lines 42 – 45);

populating (populate, col. 12 lines 42 – 65) the LDAP attributes with the one or more persistent attribute values;

passing the persistent attribute values to the LDAP repository (it is inherent when in the mapping of an LDAP directory service to the JSD server, and the LDAP directory service stores configuration data which is referred as JSD , col. 5 lines 39 – col. 6 lines 12).

While Traversat teaches the purpose for storing large amount of data on LDAP, making it available to all users on the network (col. 6 lines 6 – 12). Traversat does not explicitly teach the legacy system is non-object-oriented programming application.

Mintz teaches the application running on the legacy system is the non-object-oriented programming application (the legacy application program is an application written in a not-object oriented software programming language such as Fortran, Basic, or C, col. 2 lines 19 – 28).

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Traversat and Mintz's system because Mintz's non object-oriented applications running on the legacy system to access to the enterprise network.

6. **As to claim 3**, Traversat teaches wherein the persistent attributes each have a name (DN for distinguished name, col. 6 lines 20 – 28) and wherein mapping the persistent attributes to LDAP attributes comprises adding a prefix to the persistent attribute name (naming configuration, col. 6 lines 29 – 35 and col. 7 lines 5 – 35)

7. **As to claim 4**, Traversat teaches the step of wherein the prefix identifies the object-oriented programming application and an organization (o for organization, col. 6 lines 20 – 28).

8. **As to claim 5**, Traversat teaches the steps of wherein the persistent attribute values are passed to the LDAP repository as an LDAP object comprising the LDAP attributes and the persistent attribute values (col. 6 lines 19 – 28).

9. **As to claim 6**, Traversat teaches the steps of the object-oriented programming application has a name and the object has a name and wherein the path includes the object-oriented programming application name, a container name and the object name (application configuration data, col. 8 lines 28 – 32 and lines 50 – 65).

10. **As to claim 7**, Traversat teaches the steps of the object represents one of the following: a user, a node, a node group, a role or a tool because they are different types of data (profile category 415 contains application identifiers, nodes, col. 8 lines 50 – 65).

11. **As to claims 8 and 9**, Traversat teaches the step of wherein the objects are Java objects (Java object running on Java operating system, col. 4 lines 25 – 38).

12. **As to claim 16**, it is the medium claim of claim 2. See the rejection for claim 2 above.

13. **As to claim 17**, see rejection for claim 8 above.

14. **As to claim 20**, it is the system claim of claim 2. See the rejection for claim 2 above. Further, Traversat teaches a processor (microprocessor, col. 13 lines 51 – 67), a persistent data manager stores the object in the LDAP repository (directory services implemented with LDAP to store all types of information, col. 7 lines 1 – 5).

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15. Claims 10 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Traversat, US patent no. 6,366,954 in view of Mintz, US patent no. 6,305,007, and further in view of Atkins, US patent no. 6,240,422.

16. Atkins reference was cited in the last office action.

17. **As to claims 10 and 18**, Traversat teaches the object is used in an object-oriented programming application (Java, col. 10 lines 53 – 55).

Traversat and Mintz do not explicitly teach the step of wherein the persistent attribute values are retrieved from the object using Java reflection.

Atkins teaches the step of wherein the persistent attribute values are retrieved from the object using Java reflection (using Java reflection to access to attributes, col. 3 lines 53 – 60).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Traversat, Mintz, and Atkins's system because Atkin's Java reflection capability would provide accurate values when retrieving data attributes.

Conclusion

18. The prior art made of record but not relied upon request is considered to be pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

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Prompt et al., US Pub no. 2001/0034733, demonstrating a method of mapping RDBMS to LDAP wherein the mapping is dynamically in nature.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Phuong N. Hoang whose telephone number is (571)272-3763. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 9:00 am to 5:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Thomson can be reached on 571-272-3718. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Ph
December 9, 2005



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